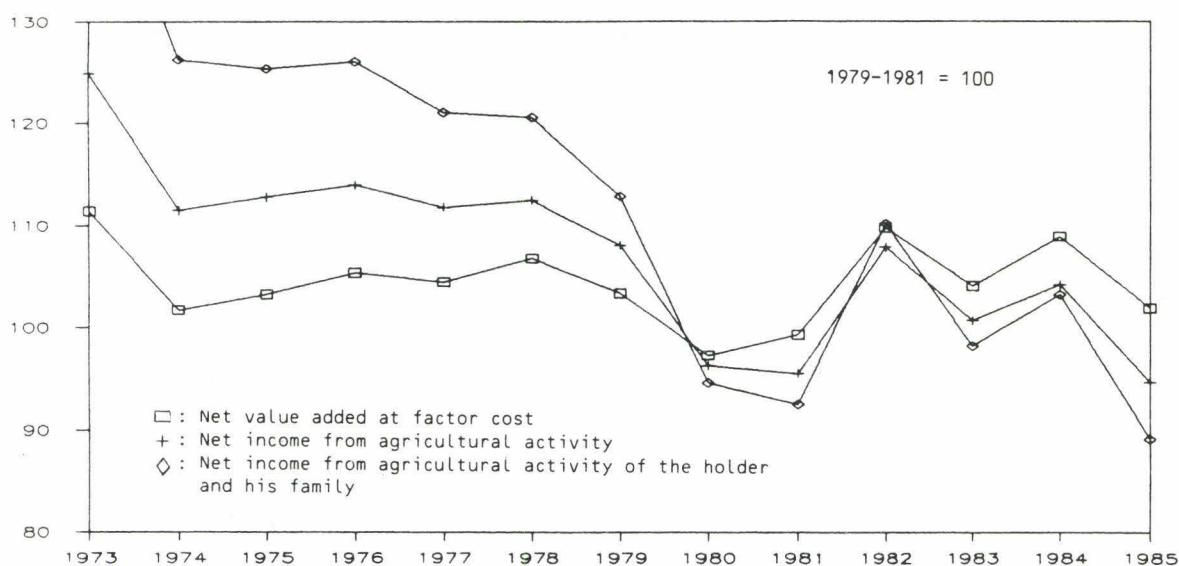


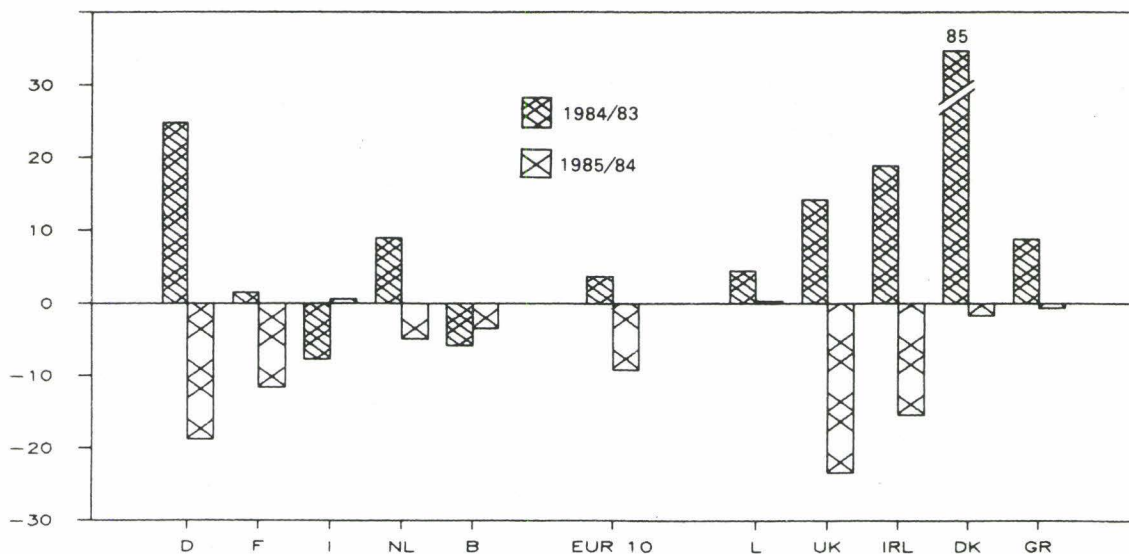
Agricultural income

March 1986

EUR 10 : EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS OF REAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME PER AWU



EVOLUTION 1983-84 and 1984-85 OF NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (in %)



Preparation completed : 21.2.1986

FOREWORD

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In this document, EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Communities) presents a brief analysis of trends in agricultural income in the Community between 1984 and 1985 by reference to three indicators :

- net income from agricultural activity of all persons working in agriculture (remunerated and unremunerated)
- net income of the holder and members of his family (unremunerated)
- per capita net value added at factor cost.

This report also contains an analysis of agricultural income trends between 1983 and 1985 for the Member States of the Community pinpointing the reasons for the changes over the past few years (e.g. the effects of volume, prices, inflation, etc.).

The second part of this document features a methodological description of the indicators used in the analysis.

Finally, it is worth noting that the data given on 1985 incomes are forecasts which will subsequently be revised in the light of more complete and more reliable information. These estimates are subject to a margin of error which increases as the definitions of the numerator and denominator of each ratio are progressively narrowed. Thus, the indicator of net value added at factor cost is regarded as being more reliable than the indicator of net income from agricultural activity per unit of total agricultural labour input, which is in turn regarded as being more reliable than the indicator of net income from agricultural activity of the holder and his family per unit of unremunerated agricultural labour input.

The results set out in this document reflect the forecast situation as at 21 February 1986.



I. AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1985

1. Agriculture as part of the economy as a whole

Net value added at factor cost of agricultural activity expressed as a percentage of overall economic activity represented by the net domestic product is declining steadily (Table 1), amounting to 3% in 1985 compared with 5.2% in 1973. The Federal Republic of Germany (1.3%) and the United Kingdom (1.5%) are at the bottom of the scale, while the percentage is still relatively high in Greece (17.4%) and Ireland (9%). The following paragraphs are devoted to an analysis of trends in agricultural income.

TABLE 1 : Net value added of agriculture as a percentage of the net domestic product at factor cost

EUR 10

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
%	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0

MEMBER STATES

Years	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
1973-79	2.3	5.3	7.8	4.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	15.9	4.5	18.4	4.3
1980-85	1.5	3.7	5.9	4.2	2.5	2.6	1.8	10.1	4.4	17.8	3.3
1985	1.3	3.2	5.2	4.1	2.4	2.4	1.5	9.0	4.4	17.4	3.0

2. Change in net income of all persons working in agriculture¹

Following the good harvest in 1984, which boosted agricultural incomes to relatively high levels, there was a very marked fall in income from agricultural activity in 1985 (compared with 1984).

It is estimated that in 1985 net income from agricultural activity in the Community (EUR 10²) available for distribution among all persons working in agriculture was on average 6.9% down in nominal terms vis-à-vis 1984 (Table 2). According to the data available, the labour force³ measured in AWU fell by a further 2.4% in 1985 compared with 1984, the result being a 4.5% reduction in net income per AWU in nominal terms. After deflating this rate of change by the average rate of price increase (i.e. the inflation rate⁴) in the Community - put at 5.1% - the net income from agricultural activity of all persons working in agriculture in 1985 was 9.1% down in real terms and per AWU in the Community compared with the previous year.

¹ The indicators of agricultural income discussed in points 2 and 3 below are obtained as follows :

- as regards net income from agricultural activity of all persons working in agriculture, by deducting from net value added at factor cost the rents and interest paid by farmers ;
- as regards net income from agricultural activity of the holder and members of his family, by deducting from the net value added at factor cost the rents and interest paid by the farmer and the wages and salaries paid. These two income parameters are divided by the appropriate agricultural labour input figures (i.e. total labour force or unpaid labour force) measured in AWU. One AWU is equivalent to an average working day of eight hours over 275 working days per year. A farmer cannot by definition work more than 1 AWU per year. Farmers with other activities are credited for their part-time work up to a maximum of 1 AWU. For any given year, it is possible, by using AWUs, to express the number of persons working in agriculture in terms of working time. For more details see Part II.

² Excluding Greece, where no income estimates are available.

³ Total labour input.

⁴ Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices.

TABLE 2 : Estimated net income from agricultural activity of all persons working in agriculture in 1985 : rates of change as compared with 1984 (in %)

Contry and date of estimate	Nominal net income from agri-cultural activity	Total agri-cultural labour force	Nominal per capita net income from agricultural activity	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real per capita net income from agricultural activity
			(1:2)	(deflator)	(3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
D (04.02.86)	-18.0	-1.1	-17.1	+2.1	-18.8
F (21.11.85)	-9.4	-3.0	-6.6	+5.7	-11.6
I (28.01.86)	+4.9	-3.5	+8.7	+8.1	+0.6
NL (24.12.85)	-3.5	-0.8	-2.7	+2.3	-4.9
B (25.01.86)	-0.4	-1.5	+1.1	+4.7	-3.4
L (07.02.86)	+1.7	-2.7	+4.5	+4.2	+0.3
UK (Dec. 85)	-19.8	-0.9	-19.1	+5.5	-23.3
IRL (22.1.85)	-12.4	-2.5	-10.2	+6.1	-15.4
DK (27.12.85)	-1.6	-3.6	+2.1	+3.9 ¹	-1.7
GR (Dec. 85)	:	-1.9	:	+19.3 ¹	:
EUR 10⁵	-6.9	-2.4	-4.5	+5.1	-9.1

¹ Taking into account the economic policy measures of 13 October 1985.

Four countries had a change in income below the Community average :

United Kingdom (-23.3% compared with +14.3% in 1984)
 Germany (-18.8% compared with +24.8% in 1984)
 Ireland (-15.4% compared with +18.9% in 1984)
 France (-11.6% compared with +1.5% in 1984).

In the other countries, the rates of change were, generally speaking, above the Community average, although negative figures were still recorded for the Netherlands (-4.9%), Belgium (-3.4%) and Denmark (-1.7%).

3. Change in net income of the holder and members of his family

In 1985 the net income from agricultural activity available for distribution to the unremunerated agricultural labour force (i.e. holders and members of their families) in the Community⁵ was on average 13.7% down compared with 1984 in **real terms** and **per family AWU**⁶ (Table 3).

Given that the reduction in the unremunerated labour force was virtually identical to that of the total labour force, and that the rate of inflation was the same, the marked fall in this income indicator compared with that relating to all persons working in agriculture can be explained by the fact that compensation of employees increased in nominal terms in 1985 compared with 1984.

⁵ Excluding Greece, where no income estimates are available.

⁶ Total labour input less remunerated labour input.

The fall in the net real income of the farmer and his family was particularly marked in the United Kingdom (-46% compared with +29.1% in 1984), in Germany (-22% compared with +32.5% in 1984), in Ireland (-17% compared with +20.4% in 1984) and in France (-15% compared with +2% in 1984).

There was no change in the situation in Italy and Luxembourg, while the fall was less marked in the Netherlands (-5.8%), Belgium (-3.6%) and Denmark (-3.8%).

TABLE 3 : Estimated net income from agricultural activity of the holder and members of his family in 1985 : rates of change as compared with 1984 (in %)

Country and forecast date	Nominal net income from agricultural activity	Unre-munerated agricultural labour force	Nominal per capita net income from agricultural activity (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (déflateur)	Real per capita net income from agricultural activity (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
D (04.02.86)	-22.5	-2.6	-20.4	+2.1	-22.0
F (21.11.85)	-12.5	-3.0	-9.8	+5.7	-14.7
I (28.01.86)	+4.8	-3.4	+8.5	+8.1	+0.4
NL (24.12.85)	-4.5	-0.9	-3.6	+2.3	-5.8
B (25.01.86)	-0.6	-1.5	+0.9	+4.7	-3.6
L (07.02.86)	+1.7	-2.5	+4.3	+4.2	+0.1
UK (Dec. 85)	-43.3	-0.5	-43.0	+5.5	-46.0
IRL (22.1.85)	-13.9	-2.5	-11.7	+6.1	-16.8
DK (27.12.85)	-3.7	-3.6	-0.1	+3.9 ¹	-3.8
GR (Dec. 85)	:	:	:	+19.3 ¹	:
EUR 10 ⁵	-11.7	-2.6	-9.3	+5.1	-13.7

¹ Taking into account the economic policy measures of 13 October 1985.

The very sharp fall in this indicator in the United Kingdom vis-à-vis the income indicator for all persons working in agriculture can be explained by the increase in wages and salaries paid and by the fact that almost 50% (in 1984) and upwards of 60% (in 1985) of the net income of all persons working in agriculture was accounted for by wages and salaries.

4. Trend in net value added at factor cost in agriculture

1985 saw a 6.4% fall vis-à-vis 1984 in real per capita net value added at factor cost in agriculture (Table 4). The difference between the rates of change in net income available for distribution to all persons working in agriculture and in net value added can be put down to changes in rents and interest payments. Rents increased in virtually all the Member States (the exception being France, with a fall of 3.5%), in some cases on a substantial scale (e.g. +15% in Belgium).

⁵ Excluding Greece, where no income estimates are available.

Interest payments went the same way, with an increase of 8 to 9% in France and Italy and 22% in the United Kingdom ; the only countries where interest payments actually fell were Ireland (-3%) and Denmark (-2%). As a result of these items, income fell faster than value added.

TABLE 4: Estimated net value added at factor cost in agriculture in 1985 : rates of change as compared with 1984 (in %)

Country and date of estimate	Nominal net income from agricultural activity	Total agricultural labour force	Nominal per capita net income from agricultural activity (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (déflateur)	Real per capita net income from agricultural activity (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
D (04.02.86)	-13.2	-1.1	-12.2	+2.1	-14.0
F (21.11.85)	-6.7	-3.0	-3.8	+5.7	-9.0
I (28.01.86)	+5.5	-3.5	+9.3	+8.1	+1.1
NL (24.12.85)	-3.0	-0.8	-2.2	+2.3	-4.4
B (25.01.85)	+0.8	-1.5	+2.3	+4.7	-2.3
L (07.02.86)	+1.8	-2.7	+4.6	+4.2	+0.4
UK (Dec. 85)	-13.8	-0.9	-13.0	+5.5	-17.5
IRL (22.01.85)	-10.8	-2.5	-8.5	+6.1	-13.8
DK (27.12.85)	-2.0	-3.6	+1.7	+3.9 ¹	-2.1
GR (Dec. 85)	+16.3	-1.9	+18.6	+19.3	-0.6
EUR 10	-4.0	-2.4	-1.6	+5.1	-6.4

¹ Taking into account the economic policy measures of 13 October 1985.

The rates of decline differed from country to country :

United Kingdom -17.5% (+13.9% in 1984)
Germany -14.0% (+18.6% in 1984)
Ireland -13.8% (+13.4% in 1984)
France -9.0% (+2.5% in 1984).

The above four countries recorded the sharpest falls, while Italy (which had returned a negative trend in 1984 compared with 1983) recorded a slight rise of 1.1%.

5. Reasons for the fall in agricultural income in 1985

The factors which determine changes in agricultural income are :

the volume of agricultural output
producer prices
the volume of intermediate consumption
intermediate consumption prices
the agricultural labour input
general price trends (i.e. the rate of inflation).

5.a. The volume of output

Final agricultural output in 1985 fell by 1.7% compared with 1984 ; crop output was down 2.5%, while animal output fell by only 0.6% (Table 5).

TABLE 5: 1985/1984 change in volume (%)

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Final crop output	-7.6	+0.9	-2.4	+2.0	-1.5	-13.6	-7.5	-20.2	-11.2	+2.5	-2.5
Final animal output	-1.7	-2.1	+0.1	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	-0.1	+1.4	+2.5	-0.2	-0.6
Total final output	-3.7	-1.6	-1.3	+1.5	-	-1.5	-3.2	-2.1	-1.9	+1.7	-1.7
Intermediate consumption	+0.4	-0.8	+0.6	+4.0	-0.2	-0.8	-2.2	+1.7	-1.3	+2.0	+0.1

Final agricultural output was down in all Member States except for the Netherlands (+1.5%) and Greece (+1.7%).

The fall was most marked in the following Member States :

Germany -3.7%
United Kingdom -3.2%
Ireland -2.1%.

Crop output in particular fell quite sharply in a number of Member States :

-20.2% in Ireland
between -11 and -14% in Denmark and Luxembourg
between -7 and -8% in Germany and the United Kingdom.

This can be put down essentially to unusually unfavourable climatic conditions, with a long and severe winter and a very wet spring and summer, accompanied by temperatures below the seasonal average.

Animal output, on the other hand, was down only in France (-2.1%) and in Germany (-1.7%), and was more or less stable (between -0.2% and +1.0%) in the other Member States, apart from Denmark, where there was a 2.5% rise.

5.a.1. Crop output

The largest decrease was accounted for by cereals, with production roughly 10% down on 1984 (Table 6), although it should not be forgotten that 1984 was an exceptional year for the production of cereals in Europe. In 1985 the fall was particularly marked in Ireland (-30%), Greece (-22%) and the Netherlands (-20%).

TABLE 6: 1985/84 change in volume for the main crop products (%)

EUR 10	
Final crop output	-2.5%
Cereals	-9.8%
Root crops	-2.7%
Fresh vegetables	-0.6%
Fresh fruit	-3.2%
Grape must and wine	-5.3%
Olive oil	+26.4%

Final output of root crops (e.g. potatoes, beet, ...) fell by 2.7% overall, the decrease being particularly marked in Ireland (-15%), the United Kingdom and Denmark (-6%).

Output of fruit and vegetables was likewise down by 1.6% overall.

In France and Italy (the major Community producers), the trend was as follows :

	Vegetables	Fruit
France	-4%	+1%
Italy	-2%	=

In the other countries output of vegetables (generally speaking under glass) was up, while output of fruit was down everywhere but in Greece (+3%).

Output of wine was likewise well down, especially in Germany (-38%), Luxembourg (-30%), Greece and Italy (-5%), although there was a slight rise (+3%) in France.

Output of olive oil was relatively well up in 1985 compared with 1984 in both Greece (+18%) and Italy (+31%), despite the damage done in certain regions by frost in the early months of the year. It should be noted, though, that 1984 output of olive oil was at one of the lowest levels recorded in the past ten years.

5.a.2. Animal output

The volume of animal output at Community level declined very slightly (-0.6%) (Table 7).

The year 1985 was also marked by the effects of the application of the Community milk quota scheme.

The output of milk went down by 1.6% for the whole of the Community. The drop was around 2.5% for Germany, France, the Netherlands and Denmark and between 1 and 0.5% for the United Kingdom and Italy. However, it went up in Belgium (+2.5%), Ireland (+1.8%), Greece (+1%) and Luxembourg (+0.4%).

TABLE 7: 1985/84 change in volume of the main types of animal output (%)

EUR 10	
Final animal output	-0.6%
Cattle and calves	-2.7%
Pigs	+2.4%
Sheep and goats	+2.2%
Poultry	+1.8%
Milk	-1.6%
Eggs	+0.1%

The level of slaughtering continued in 1985, leading to a decline in the cattle population. The fall in cattle output was 2.7% for the whole of the EEC, the countries particularly affected being the Netherlands (-6%), Germany (-3%) and the United Kingdom (-3.3%).

The change for France (-5.5%) appears underestimated as it is partly due to a different calculation method for the estimates per product ; these estimates refer to deliveries and do not take account of variations in stocks.

The output of other livestock is almost always positive for the Community as a whole :

pigs : +2.4%
sheep and goats : +2.2%
poultry : +1.8%.

5.b. Change in prices of final output

Prices (Table 8) went up by 1.5% for Community final agricultural output. The variation is positive for both crop output (+1.8%) and animal output (1.3%).

The overall increase conceals major differences between Member States : prices went up in Italy (+7.4%), Luxembourg (+3.9%) and Greece (+15%), remained stable in France, Belgium and Denmark, and fell by 2 to 2.6% in the other countries.

For the whole of the Community (Table 8), the average price of final agricultural output went up less than inflation measured by the implicit price index of GDP (+1.5% compared to +5.1% for inflation).

This difference is particularly marked in the United Kingdom and Ireland (8%).

TABLE 8: 1985/84 change in prices (%)

Country	Final crop output	Final animal output	Final output	Implicit price index of GDP
F.R. Germany	-1.9	-2.7	-2.5	+2.1
France	-0.4	+2.7	+0.8	+5.7
Italy	+9.6	+4.5	+7.4	+8.1
Netherlands	-8.0	+1.0	-2.5	+2.3
Belgium	-4.3	+1.4	-0.5	+4.7
Luxembourg	+8.1	+3.1	+3.9	+4.2
United Kingdom	-7.7	+0.7	-2.6	+5.5
Ireland	-8.0	-1.6	-2.2	+6.1
Denmark	+5.4	-2.1	+0.1	+3.9
Greece	+14.0	+16.6	+14.7	+19.3 ¹
EUR 10	+1.8	+1.3	+1.5	+5.1

¹ Taking into account the economic policy measures of 13 Octobre 1985.

5.b.1. Crop output

The countries most affected by a fall in the prices of crop output are the major producers of cereals (-3.8%) and root crops (-16.9%).

Prices fell considerably for potatoes in France (-70%), the United Kingdom (-52%), Ireland (-49%) and the Netherlands (-44%).

The drop was general for cereals, ranging from -1.5% in Denmark to -11.3% in Germany ; Greece alone saw an increase of 13.4%.

The price of vegetables went down in countries which increased output, viz Germany (-2%), the Netherlands (-7.5%), Belgium (-15.3%) and the United Kingdom (-2.4%), but was up in France (+7.0%, output down by 4%), Italy (+14.5%, output -2.1%) and Greece (+13.4%).

There was a general increase in wine prices ; between 14 and 15% in the two major producer countries (France and Italy), approximately 10% in Greece and between 30 and 42% in Luxembourg and Germany.

5.b.2. Animal output

The price trend was negative in Germany (-2.7%), Denmark (-2.1%) and Ireland (-1.6%). In all the other countries, prices were up, ranging from 17% for Greece to 0.7% for the United Kingdom.

In Germany, the decline affects all products as it does in Ireland (with the exception of milk, +2.8%). Milk prices are also up everywhere (except Germany) while egg prices fell everywhere except in Greece.

Cattle prices are up by 1.6% for the whole of the Community, the range being from -3.6% for Germany and Ireland to +5% for France. The increase in prices of cattle products in Greece (+14.9%) is far above the Community average.

Pig prices remained stable at Community level (+0.2%), the negative trend in Germany (-3%), the United Kingdom (-4%) and Denmark (-6%) being compensated for by a rise in almost all the other countries, particularly Italy (+11%) and Greece (+18%).

5.c. Intermediate consumption : volume and prices

Intermediate consumption (all goods and services consumed for final agricultural output) was up in current values by 1.4% for the Community as a whole (Table 9) ; this increase is due almost entirely to a variation in prices (+1.3%), the overall volume remaining unchanged (+0.1%).

The increase in prices of these goods and services was less marked in all countries than inflation which stands at +5.1% for the Community.

TABLE 9: Changes in value, volume and prices of intermediate consumption in agriculture between 1985 and 1984 in %

Country	Value	Volume	Prices
F.R. Germany	-0.6	+0.4	-1.0
France	+3.0	-0.8	+3.8
Italy	+5.0	+0.6	+4.4
Netherlands	-0.5	+4.0	-4.5
Belgium	-1.8	-0.2	-1.6
Luxembourg	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4
United Kingdom	-1.5	-2.2	+0.7
Ireland	+4.2	+1.7	+2.5
Denmark	-2.8	-1.3	-1.5
Greece	+16.0	+2.0	+13.7
EUR 10	+1.4	+0.1	+1.3

The countries in which variations in volume terms were most marked are the Netherlands (+4% overall, in particular +5% for animal feedingstuffs and +3% for fertilizers and energy) and the United Kingdom (-2.2%) for intermediate consumption as a whole, with particular falls in animal feedingstuffs (-4.1%) and fertilizers (-6.8%) not compensated for by a considerable rise in energy : +9%.

The variation in intermediate consumption prices was less marked than inflation in all countries as shown by Table 9. The difference between these two indicators was considerable in some cases, e.g. in the Netherlands (+2.3% for inflation as opposed to -4.5% for intermediate consumption), Belgium (+4.7% as opposed to -1.6%), Denmark (+3.9% as opposed to -1.5%) and Greece (+19.3% as opposed to +13.7%).

5.d. Terms of trade and productivity

If the variation in the prices of final agricultural production is compared with the rate for intermediate consumption, the resulting relationship reflects the **terms of trade** of agricultural production (Table 10).

TABLE 10: Terms of trade of agricultural output in 1985
1984 = 100

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Prices of final output	97.5	100.8	107.4	97.5	99.5	103.9	97.4	97.8	100.1	114.7	101.5
Prices of intermediate consumption	99.0	103.8	104.4	95.5	98.4	99.6	100.7	102.5	98.5	113.7	101.3
Terms of trade	98.5	97.1	102.9	102.1	101.1	104.3	96.7	95.4	101.6	100.9	100.2

For the whole of the Community, as already stated, the prices of both output and intermediate consumption followed the same trend which results in stability in the terms of trade. This stability at Community level results from opposing tendencies in Member States: the terms of trade worsened in Ireland (-4.6%), the United Kingdom (-3.3%), France (-2.9%) and Germany (-1.5%) but improved in the other countries, particularly Luxembourg (+4.3%) and Italy (+2.9%).

The **productivity** of intermediate consumption is the result of the relationship between the volume index of final output and the volume index of intermediate consumption (Table 11).

Productivity went down by about 2% in the Community as a whole, particularly in Germany (-4.1%), Ireland (-3.7%), the Netherlands (-2.4%) and Italy (-1.9%). In the other countries, it remained at the previous year's level.

TABLE 11: Productivity of intermediate consumption in 1985

1984 = 100

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Volume of final output	96.3	98.4	98.7	101.5	100.0	98.5	96.8	97.9	98.1	101.7	98.3
Volume of intermediate consumption	100.4	99.2	100.6	104.0	99.8	99.2	97.8	101.7	98.7	102.0	100.1
Productivity	95.9	99.2	98.1	97.6	100.2	99.3	99.0	96.3	99.4	99.7	98.2

5.e. Volume of agricultural labour input

The agricultural labour input (Table 12) continued to decline as in previous years : in 1985, the fall was 2.4% for the Community for all persons working in agriculture, the figure for unremunerated workers, i.e. the holder and the members of his family, being slightly higher (-2.6%).

The decline was particularly strong in Denmark (-3.6%), Italy (-3.5%) and France (-3%). A salient feature in Germany is that the unremunerated labour input is most affected (-2.6%) whereas the total agricultural labour input, including regular employees, fell by 1.1%.

TABLE 12: Annual average rates of change in the total agricultural labour force in %

Years	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
1973-85	-2.7	-2.2	-2.7	-1.3	-2.9	-2.8	-1.5	-2.8	-3.0	-2.2	-2.3
of which											
1973-76	-3.0	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-4.3	-4.3	-1.9	-2.1	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5
1977-80	-3.0	-1.7	-2.2	-1.5	-3.0	-1.5	-1.7	-2.9	-3.3	-2.4	-2.2
1981-85	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-0.4	-1.2	-2.2	-1.0	-2.5	-3.6	-1.9	-2.2

6. Agricultural income trends between 1973 and 1985

The income from agricultural activity of all persons occupied in agriculture (Annex III, Table A.6) fell constantly Community-wide between 1973 and 1981 (-3.3% on average per year), since when there have been fluctuations, the increases of 1982 and 1984 alternating with the falls of 1983 and 1985. The level in real terms in 1985 is the lowest for the last 15 years.

In Germany, the fall in revenue which was contained up to the end of the 1970s picked up speed between 1978 and 1980. Since then, rises (1982 and 1984) and falls (1983 and 1985) have alternated.

In France, there was a first severe decline around the middle of the 1970s, a second decline in 1980 and 1981 and a slight recovery between 1982 and 1984 followed by a further fall in 1985.

In Italy, there was a constant decline from the beginning of the 1970s culminating in the lowest levels in 1984 and 1985.

In Belgium and Luxembourg, there was a saw-tooth pattern, the level of the last few years being fairly high despite a slight fall in Belgium in 1985.

In the United Kingdom, there was a severe decline towards the end of the 1970s followed by a slight pick-up to 1984. In 1985, income fell abruptly to a level which is approximately 70% of that obtaining in the middle of the 1970s.

In Ireland (the country for which the statistical series is the shortest), 1984 was particularly favourable in making up the considerable ground lost at the beginning of the 1980s, but the 1985 figure reverted to the 1983 level.

In Denmark, the rates of variation and the indices for the income of all persons occupied in agriculture are calculated from residual absolute data of little significance : this explains the extreme variations in these indicators. Nevertheless, the trend shows that agricultural income fell considerably towards the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s and is currently at the same level as in the middle of the 1970s.

As regards the income of the holder and his family (Annex III, Table A.6) stemming from their agricultural activity, this has developed in the same way as the preceding indicator, though the jumps are more marked in that the stabilizing effect of the more regular development in employee compensation is not felt.

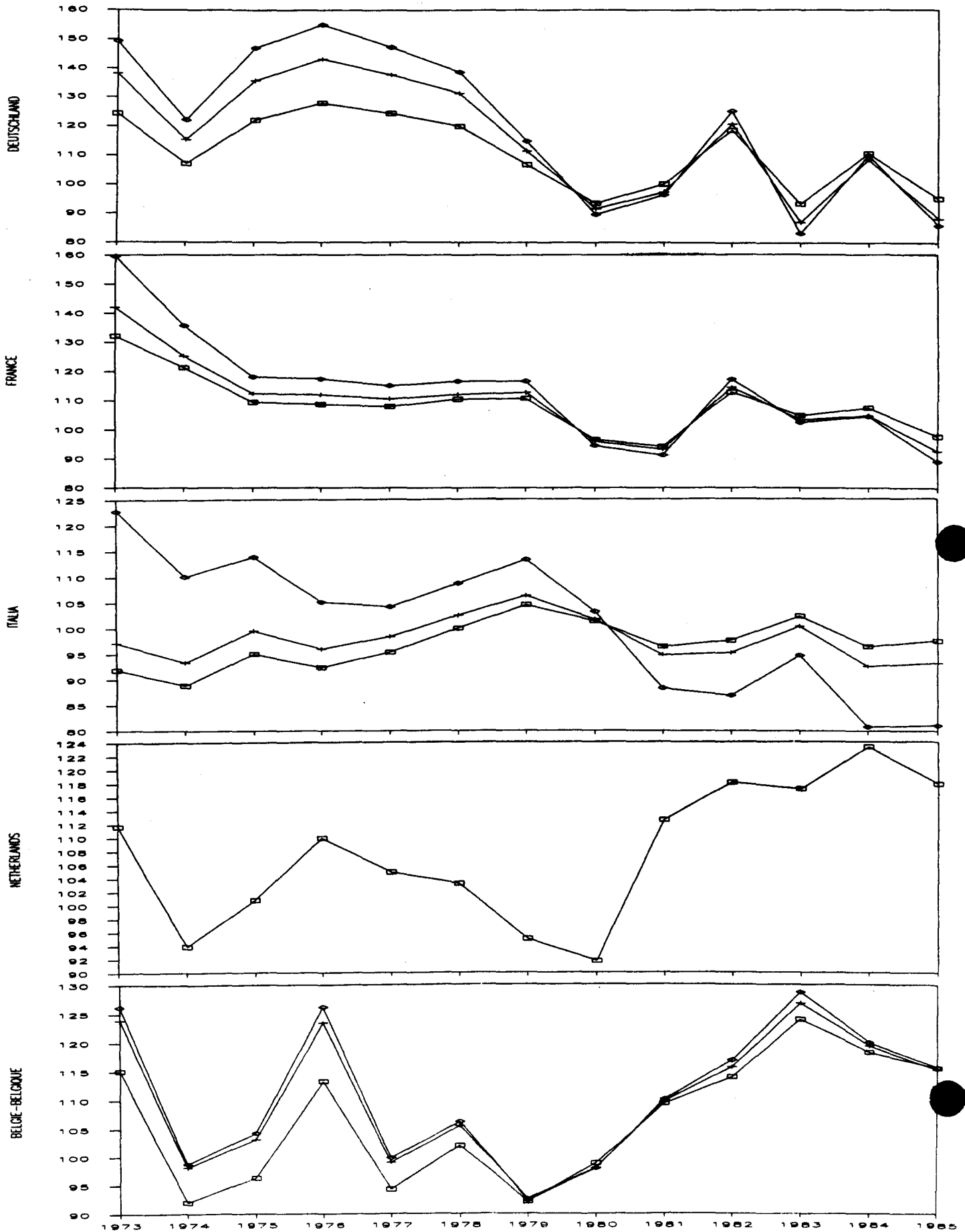
In real terms, i.e. after deflation with the aid of the implicit price index of GDP, net value added in Community agriculture deteriorated by 21% (or -2.3% per year) between the averages of 1973-1975 and 1983-85. Since the total agricultural labour force declined during this period by the same rates, per capita net value added in real terms remained virtually unchanged during this period apart from the fall at the beginning of the 1980s.

¹ excluding Greece

EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS OF REAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME PER AWU

1979-1981 = 100

- : Net value added at factor cost
- + : Net income from agricultural activity
- ◇ : Net income from agricultural activity of the holder and his family



EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS OF REAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME PER AWU 1979-1981 = 100

- : Net value added at factor cost
- + : Net income from agricultural activity
- ◇ : Net income from agricultural activity of the holder and his family

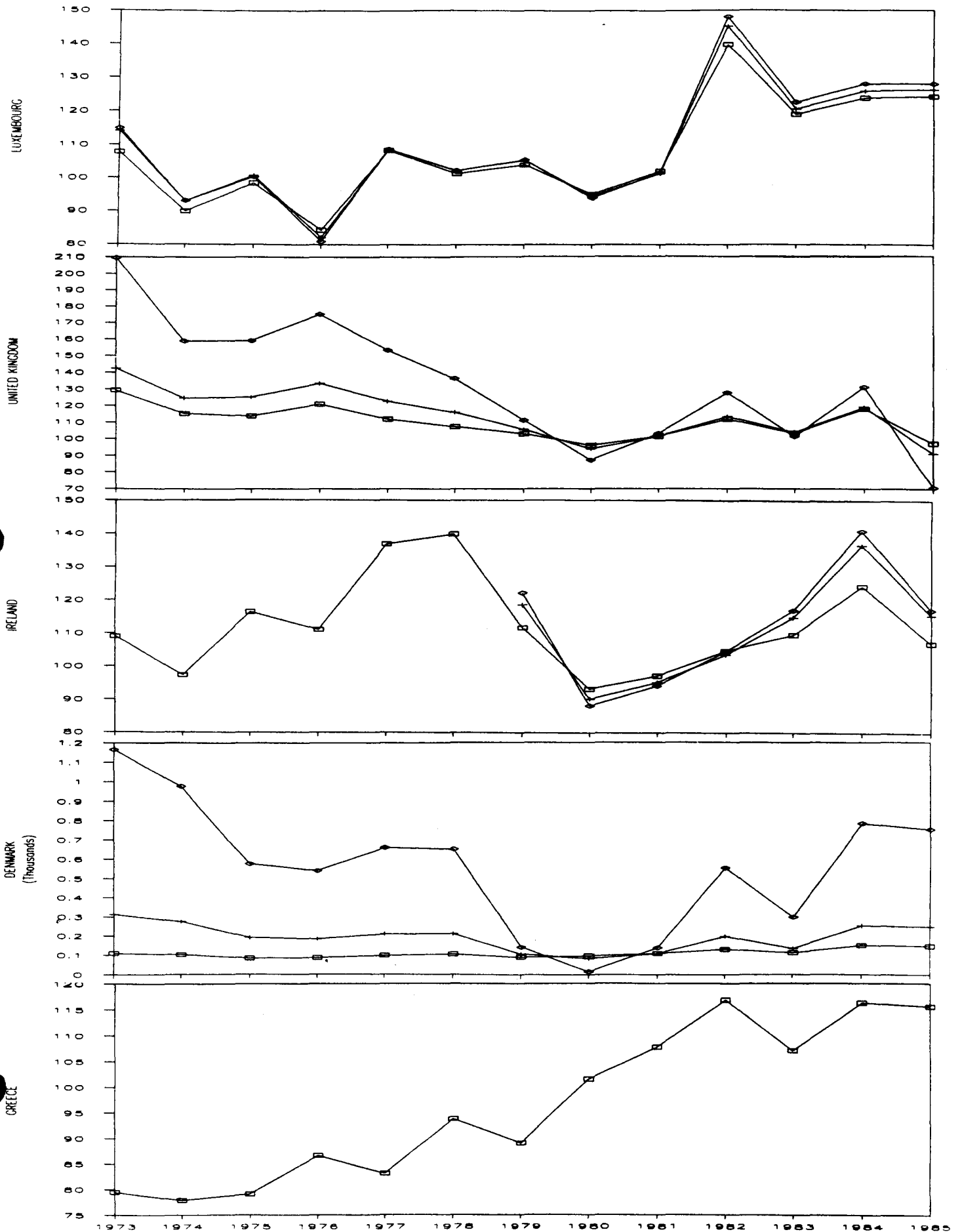


TABLE 13 : Development of per capita net value added
1980¹ = 100

Years	Net value added in real terms	Total agricultural labour force	Per capita net value added in real terms
1973	132	119	111
1974	117	115	102
1975	115	112	103
1976	116	110	105
1977	112	107	105
1978	112	105	107
1979	106	103	103
1980	97	100	97
1981	97	97	99
1982	104	95	110
1983	97	94	104
1984	99	91	109
1985	91	89	102

The **labour force** indicator has constantly fallen (-2.3% per year) since 1973. **Per capita net value added** has remained fairly stable during the last 12 years (Table 13).

Table 14 summarizes the development of this indicator (per capita value added) for each Member State by presenting the average annual rates of change in periods of four or five years.

TABLE 14: Development of per capita net value added in real terms by Member State

1980¹ = 100

Annual average rates of change

Years	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
1973-85	-2.2	-2.5	+0.5	+0.5	0.0	+1.2	-2.3	-0.1	+2.5	+3.2	-0.7
of which											
1973-76	+1.0	-6.3	+0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-7.9	-2.2	+0.6	-7.9	+2.9	-1.8
1977-80	-9.1	-3.6	+2.1	-4.4	+1.6	-4.2	-5.0	-12.0	-0.2	+6.9	-2.4
1981-85	-1.2	+0.9	+0.3	+1.2	+1.4	+5.1	-1.0	+2.5	+7.7	+1.8	+0.6

During the period under consideration (1973 to 1985), the average annual rate of per capita net value added in real terms fell in the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

¹ -----
average 1979-1981

During these last five years, the trend is positive overall for all the countries by comparison with the preceding years ; however, the average annual rate of variation smooths out extreme fluctuations from one year to the next, the last (1985) being particularly unfavourable.

A final aspect of this analysis covers the trend in the indicators **"terms of trade"** and **"productivity"** of intermediate consumption from 1973 to 1985. As stated above, the former is measured by the relationship between the implicit price index of final agricultural production and the implicit price index of intermediate consumption. The latter results form the relationship between the volume index of final output and the volume index of intermediate consumption.

Table A.4 in the annex shows the development in the terms of trade (or "price scissors") for each Member State up to 1985. A general progressive decline is noted between 1973 and 1984 which means that the implicit price index of goods and services of intermediate consumption changed more rapidly than that of final output. For 1985, please refer to the commentary on paragraph 5.d.

As regards productivity of intermediate consumption (Annex III, Table A.5), the volume of output has tended to grow more rapidly over the last few years, after a fall in the second half on the 1970s, than the volume of intermediate consumption. This tendency is fairly general except for Greece where the fall has continued in the most recent years. 1985 saw a sudden stop to the favourable trend of the preceding years (cf. paragraph 5.d.).

II. METHODOLOGY

In this document, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) presents the estimates for the change in agricultural income in the Member States.

These estimates are based on rates of change of three indicators:

- net value added at factor cost
- net income from agricultural activity and
- net income from agricultural activity of the holder and his family.

Gross and net value added at factor cost in the production branch 'Agriculture' are computed as follows:

Final output
- intermediate consumption
= Gross value added at market prices
+ subsidies
- taxes linked to production
= gross value added at factor cost
- depreciation
= net value added at factor cost

As regards the additional indicators, it should be pointed out that in economic accounting terms:

Net value added at factor cost
- Rents and interest payments
= Net income from agricultural activity (a)
- Wages and salaries paid
= Net income from agricultural activity (b)
of the holder and his family.

- (a) represents the total resources available to holders for remuneration of labour (his own, that of the members of his family and the hired workforce) and of his own capital, including any profit deriving from farming activity. When divided by the total agricultural labour input, the first of the two additional income indicators is obtained;

- (b) comprises the remuneration of the factors of production (land, capital and labour) belonging to the holder and his family, including the net operating profit of the holding. When divided by the agricultural labour input of the unremunerated workforce, the second additional income indicator is obtained.

The following methodological points should be borne in mind when considering the data contained in the document:

- Figures have been compiled according to the principle of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, which form part of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). Complete harmonization of absolute data between countries has not yet been achieved, however, although the rates of change are considered to be comparable.
- National results already published in Member States (for example France) may differ significantly from the estimates shown here because of a different treatment of changes in stocks or other elements.
- In the text and table headings, 'per capita' is to be interpreted as 'per unit of agricultural labour input of the labour force'.
- The data cover the relative changes in a given calendar year as compared with the previous year. They thus comprise elements from two crop years.
- The forecasts were made by experts in the Member States on the basis of such evidence as was available on changes between 1984 and 1985 in the prices and volumes of the various components of nominal net value added at factor cost, and in the work input of the agricultural labour force.
- The data cover the production branch 'Products of agriculture and hunting' and not the activity sector 'Agriculture', which may be taken in very general terms to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings.
- Net value added at factor cost in agriculture comprises the total of the factor incomes in the agricultural production branch arising from agricultural activity.

- This income parameter is not, however, an indicator of the total household income of those engaged in farming. It should be noted that in addition to their purely agricultural income in the strict sense, agricultural holdings or households may also receive incomes from other sources.
- The average rates of change for agricultural gross and net value added in the individual Member States and in the Community as a whole give no indication of the differences between regions and types of farm within the Member States.
- The data on the relative change in real per capita gross and net value added at factor cost and of the two additional real income indicators are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal rates of change by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices. The relevant figures were supplied by the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs of the Commission of the European Communities. The real rates of change do not represent the results of a computation in volume terms and are not, therefore, forecasts of the changes in gross and net value added at constant prices; they are, on the contrary, indicators of the changes in the real value of agricultural income. The question of how best to remove the effects of inflation has been discussed in detail on several occasions by the relevant SOEC working party, which has concluded that for the purposes of deflating nominal agricultural income there is, at present, no more appropriate price index available than the above-mentioned 'implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices'. (1)

The estimates are subject to a margin of error which increases as the definitions of the numerator and denominator of each ratio are progressively narrowed. Thus the indicators of real gross and net value added at factor cost per unit of labour input are regarded as more reliable than the indicator 'net income from agricultural activity per unit of total agricultural labour input', while the latter, in turn, is considered more reliable than the indicator 'net income from agricultural activity of the holder and his family per unit of unremunerated agricultural input'.

(1) The method of calculating this deflator for EUR 10 is based on P.P.S. (Purchasing Power Standards). For the calculation of the Community totals of gross domestic product, both at current and at constant prices, ECU (European Currency Units) are no longer used and have been replaced by P.P.S.

Finally, the real rates of change in value added for the Community (EUR 10) have been calculated as the weighted average of the ten national real rates of change. The weighting factors used in calculating the 1985 results were the relative contributions of the Member States to agricultural gross and net value added at factor cost in the Community in 1984 (at current prices) i.e.:

	<u>EUR 10</u>	
	<u>Gross value added at</u>	<u>Net value added at</u>
	<u>factor cost</u>	<u>factor cost</u>
Federal Republic of Germany	15.11	12.59
France	23.74	23.74
Italy	26.72	27.39
Netherlands	7.19	7.77
Belgium	2.60	2.81
Luxembourg	0.12	0.12
United Kingdom	11.21	10.85
Ireland	2.56	2.69
Denmark	3.57	3.48
Greece	7.20	8.55
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The real rates of change of the two additional income indicators for the Community (EUR 10) were calculated in a similar manner, as weighted averages of the ten real national rates of change. The weighting factors used in calculating the 1985 results correspond to the relative contributions of the individual Member States in 1984 in respect of 'net value added at factor cost minus rent and interest payments' and the 'net value added at factor cost minus rent, interest payments and wages and salaries paid' for the Community as a whole at current prices.

III. TABLES ANNEXED (1)

Table A.1	1985 % rates of change in value compared with 1984 (at current prices)
Table A.2	1985 % rates of change due to volume compared with 1984
Table A.3	1985 rates of change due to price compared with 1984
Table A.4	Development of the price scissors (terms of trade) - '1980' = 100
Table A.5	Trends in productivity of intermediate consumption - '1980' = 100
Table A.6	Trends in net income from agricultural activity from 1973 to 1985, '1980' = 100

Indices of gross and net value added in agriculture - '1980' = 100

Table A.7	Community
Table A.8	Federal Republic of Germany
Table A.9	France
Table A.10	Italy
Table A.11	Netherlands
Table A.12	Belgium
Table A.13	Luxembourg
Table A.14	United Kingdom
Table A.15	Ireland
Table A.16	Denmark
Table A.17	Greece

(1) Commas should be replaced by full stops in the following tables.

Table A.1 : 1985-percentage rates of change in value compared with 1984 (at current prices)

		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
+	<u>Final crop output</u>	-9,4	+0,5 ¹	+7,0	-6,5	-5,7	-6,6	-14,6	-26,6	-6,4	+16,8	-0,7
	of which :											
	Cereals	-21,1	-6,3	-14,6	-24,5	-17,6	-8,0	-14,7	-34,3	-18,5	-11,3	-13,2
	Root crops	-1,4	-28,0	-12,8	-28,5	-3,9	-16,3	-40,1	-35,7	-6,0	+31,3	-19,1
	Potatoes	-14,1	-66,4	-22,3	-39,5	-18,1	-16,3	-54,3	-50,0	:	+16,2	:
	Sugar beet	+5,1	+3,0	+0,8	-3,0	+5,0	:	-4,6	-17,5	:	+82,5	:
	Fresh vegetables	+10,3	+2,7	+12,1	-5,5	-12,6	+21,4	-1,9	:	:	+15,6	+5,7
	Fresh fruit	-18,5	+4,0	)	-12,0	+12,6	+29,0	-9,6	:	:	+15,7	+4,9
	Citrus fruit	-	:	)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+24,0	:
	Grapes	:	:	)	:	+14,3	:	:	-	-	+39,0	:
	Grape must and wine	-12,0	+17,5	)	:	:	-8,3	:	-	-	+4,3	+10,6
	Olive oil	-	:	+62,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	+34,1	+52,5
	Flowers and ornamental plants	+3,5	-2,1	:	+8,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
+	<u>Final animal output</u>	-4,4	+0,5 ¹	+4,6	+2,0	+2,2	+3,7	+0,6	-0,2	+0,4	+16,4	+0,7
	of which :											
	Cattle and calves	-6,4	-0,8	+5,6	-2,0	+3,4	+2,9	-2,7	-2,6	+0,4	+11,2	-1,1
	Pigs	-2,0	+3,0	+10,5	+10,0	+0,8	+2,8	-1,0	-5,6	-0,9	+18,9	+2,6
	Sheep and goats	-6,9	-2,1	:	+10,5	+11,0	:	+5,2	+5,7	+7,1	+15,1	+5,3
	Poultry	-3,0	+2,0	+7,5	+3,5	+4,8	-34,3	+6,9	+1,7	+1,7	+19,9	+4,9
	Milk	-4,0	+1,9	+3,8	-0,5	+4,7	+5,6	+1,9	+4,6	-0,2	+21,1	+1,0
	Eggs	-7,6	-7,0	-13,3	-10,0	-8,5	-4,1	-3,7	-9,9	-11,5	+2,4	-7,7
+	<u>Agricultural contract work</u>	-62,1	:	:	:	:	:	-4,1	:	:	:	:
=	<u>Final output</u>	-6,1	-0,8 ²	+6,0	-1,0	-0,5	+2,3	-5,7	-4,3	-1,8	+16,7	-0,2

: Not available. - Nil.

¹ Sales only.

² Incl. stock change and gross fixed capital formation in respect of agricultural goods.

Table A.1 : 1985-percentage rates of change in value compared with 1984 (at current prices)

		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
+	Final output	-6,1	-0,8	+6,0	-1,0	-0,5	+2,3	-5,7	-4,3	-1,8	+16,7	-0,2
-	Intermediate consumption	-0,6	+3,0	+5,0	-0,5	-1,8	-1,2	-1,5	+4,2	-2,8	+16,0	+1,4
	of which :											
	Seeds and seedlings	-3,0	-1,1	:	+3,0	-5,0	+7,8	+5,6	-1,7	-8,6	:	:
	Feedingstuffs	-7,1	-5,4	:	-4,5	-5,0	-11,0	-9,5	-4,1	-9,8	:	:
	Fertilizers and soil conditioners	+3,9	+6,7	:	+13,5	+6,5	+6,0	-4,0	+11,6	+1,5	:	:
	Energy, lubricants	+3,5	+10,1	:	+3,0	-2,6	+4,3	+19,9	+5,3	+3,8	:	:
	Material, small tools ;											
	maintenance	+2,5	+5,5 ¹	:	)	+4,5	+5,6	+6,8	+3,0	+4,6	:	:
	Services	+3,0	+8,1	:	)	+4,6	:	+4,0	+14,2	+6,6	:	:
=	Gross value added at market prices	-12,7	-3,8	+6,5	-1,5	+1,4	+4,8	-10,5	-11,2	-0,6	+16,9	-1,5
+	Subsidies	+38,6	-4,0	+2,2	-170,0	+5,0 ²	-23,4	+1,9	+19,5	+4,4	+18,1	+10,3
-	Taxes linked to production	-15,8	+7,5	+6,0	+3,0	:	+2,9	-3,7	-6,7	+5,3	+27,5	:
=	Gross value added at factor cost	-8,3	-4,4	+6,2	-2,0	+1,6	+2,3	-9,6	-8,5	-0,6	+16,7	-2,2
-	Depreciation	+1,5	+5,0	+9,2	+2,0	+7,0	+4,9	+4,6	+3,3	+4,2 ³	+24,8	+5,3
=	Net value added at factor cost	-13,2	-6,7	+5,5	-3,0	+0,8	+1,8	-13,8	-10,8	-2,0	+16,3	-4,0

: Not available. - Nil.

1 Excl. small tools.

2 Subsidies minus taxes linked to production and incl. over- or undercompensation of VAT.

3 Excl. depreciation for horticulture.

Table A.3 : 1985-percentage rates of change due to price compared with 1984

		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
+	<u>Final crop output</u>	-1,9	-0,4 ¹	+9,6	-8,0	-4,3	+8,1	-7,7	-8,0	+5,4	+14,0	+1,8
	of which :											
	Cereals	-11,3	-3,3	-3,4	-6,0	-4,0	-5,6	-3,4	-6,5	-1,5	+13,4	-3,8
	Root crops	-4,7	-32,4	-11,8	-30,5	-8,0	-16,3	-36,1	-24,0	-	+12,8	-16,9
	Potatoes	-17,0	-70,0	-26,3	-44,0	-25,0	-16,3	-52,2	-48,6	:	+14,5	:
	Sugar beet	+1,5	+1,0	+12,5	-	+3,4	:	+7,6	+9,3	:	+13,9	:
	Fresh vegetables	-2,0	+7,0	+14,5	-7,5	-15,3	+6,7	-2,4	:	:	+13,4	+6,3
	Fresh fruit	-	+3,0	)	-12,0	+18,2	-	+4,1	:	:	+12,3	+8,4
	Citrus fruit	-	:	)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+18,0	:
	Grapes	:	:	)	:	+141,0	:	:	-	-	+16,3	:
	Grape must and wine	+42,0	+14,2	)	:	-	+30,3	:	-	-	+9,8	+16,8
	Olive oil	-	:	+24,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	+13,5	+20,6
	Flowers and ornamental plants	+1,5	+3,0	:	+2,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
+	<u>Final animal output</u>	-2,7	+2,7 ¹	+4,5	+1,0	+1,4	+3,1	+0,7	-1,6	-2,1	+16,6	+1,3
	of which :											
	Cattle and calves	-3,5	+5,0	+3,5	+4,0	+2,4	-0,8	+0,6	-3,7	+1,2	+14,9	+1,6
	Pigs	-3,0	+2,0	+11,1	+1,0	+1,8	+4,5	-4,2	-1,5	-5,7	+18,2	+0,2
	Sheep and goats	-3,0	-4,0	:	-4,0	+5,7	:	+3,4	-5,7	:	+14,4	+3,0
	Poultry	-1,0	-1,0	+8,6	-	-0,8	-	+1,9	-4,5	:	+20,0	+3,0
	Milk	-1,5	+4,5	+4,3	+1,5	+2,1	+5,2	+3,0	+2,8	+2,2	+20,0	+2,6
	Eggs	-9,0	-7,0	-13,7	-8,0	-8,5	-	-4,5	-9,5	-10,2	+5,3	-7,8
+	<u>Agricultural contract work</u>	+2,5	:	:	:	:	:	+7,8	:	:	:	:
=	<u>Final output</u>	-2,5	+0,8 ²	+7,4	-2,5	-0,5	+3,9	-2,6	-2,2	+0,1	+14,7	+1,5

: Not available. - Nil.

¹ Sales only.

² Incl. stock change and gross fixed capital formation in respect of agricultural goods.

Table A.3 : 1985-percentage rates of change due to price compared with 1984

		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
+	<u>Final output</u>	-2,5	+0,8	+7,4	-2,5	-0,5	+3,9	-2,6	-2,2	+0,1	+14,7	+1,5
-	<u>Intermediate consumption</u>	-1,0	+3,8	+4,4	-4,5	-1,6	-0,4	+0,7	+2,5	-1,5	+13,7	+1,3
	of which :											
	Seeds and seedlings	-3,0	+3,0	:	+1,0	-5,0	+10,5	-0,8	-13,3	-8,6	:	:
	Feedingstuffs	-8,0	-3,5	:	-9,0	-4,6	-9,5	-5,6	-5,8	-8,1	:	:
	Fertilizers and soil conditioners	+5,5	+10,0	:	+10,0	+6,5	+6,4	+3,0	+12,8	+5,7	:	:
	Energy, lubricants	+3,5	+9,0	:	-	-2,6	+4,0	+10,0	+4,7	+3,8	:	:
	Material, small tools ;											
	maintenance	+2,5	+6,7 ¹	:	)	+4,5	+5,6	+5,8	+5,2	+4,6	:	:
	Services	+2,0	+7,0	:	)	+3,0	:	+4,5	+8,2	+4,9	:	:

: Not available. - Nil.

¹ Excl. small tools.

TABLE A.4 : Trends in the price scissors (1) or "terms of trade"

"1980" (2) = 100

	D	F*	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
1973	111,8	124,2	107,3	113,3	109,4	118,5	116,8	125,0*	111,6	108,5	109,3
1974	102,4	104,8	95,4	100,8	97,4	104,1	103,0	95,2*	94,0	100,3	97,5
1975	110,2	107,8	94,8	110,2	107,5	101,8	111,2	96,6*	100,1	94,2	102,3
1976	112,4	111,5	97,1	113,0	110,3	102,5	118,3	104,8*	104,0	104,9	106,0
1977	108,2	111,2	101,1	108,3	103,1	100,5	106,7	109,1*	101,0	107,1	104,5
1978	108,5	109,4	107,2	107,7	106,2	102,6	104,3	113,7*	110,6	113,8	106,4
1979	105,0	106,2	106,5	100,7	101,7	104,3	103,9	108,2*	104,8	107,4	104,0
1980	98,1	97,4	100,6	99,4	100,1	99,4	97,5	95,1	99,6	96,6	98,5
1981	96,8	96,4	93,0	99,9	98,3	96,4	98,7	96,7	95,6	96,0	97,4
1982	96,1	96,9	95,5	98,8	96,9	100,5	97,8	94,5	95,4	103,3	98,5
1983	92,7	96,4	92,6	98,4	99,0	97,8	94,6	94,6	93,6	100,4	97,7
1984	90,9	92,0	90,7	97,5	92,7	95,4	92,6	88,5	90,7	105,3	95,7
1985	89,5	89,3	93,3	99,5	93,7	99,5	89,5	84,4	92,2	106,2	95,9

(1) Implicit index of prices of final output divided by the implicit index of prices of intermediate consumption.

(2) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

* EUROSTAT estimate.

TABLE A.5 : Trends in productivity of intermediate consumption (1)

"1980" (2) = 100

	D	F*	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
1973	106,1	113,4	112,5	101,0	102,8	99,6	89,9	111,2*	103,3	119,7	105,0
1974	109,8	112,5	111,8	103,2	104,8	98,0	93,3	122,3*	122,1	117,4	107,5
1975	107,7	109,9	115,9	101,3	96,4	97,5	89,3	134,6*	106,0	114,4	105,7
1976	101,1	103,6	107,2	98,7	95,5	83,9	86,3	116,5*	97,4	109,4	99,9
1977	101,8	101,1	102,0	99,8	96,4	92,9	92,1	115,5*	104,4	98,4	99,5
1978	102,4	101,5	97,5	100,1	98,6	101,3	96,6	107,9*	98,5	102,8	99,7
1979	97,2	101,7	98,6	99,3	97,8	101,1	95,7	93,1*	94,9	97,3	98,2
1980	99,3	100,6	99,6	97,1	99,2	97,0	101,1	106,4	99,9	102,6	100,1
1981	103,5	97,8	101,7	103,5	102,9	101,9	103,3	100,4	105,2	100,2	101,6
1982	109,9	105,6	99,3	107,4	103,6	117,1	104,9	107,1	110,0	99,6	105,0
1983	105,3	101,6	105,3	105,7	103,2	100,4	101,5	104,9	104,4	93,2	103,2
1984	112,5	106,1	101,7	108,8	107,4	104,0	107,9	114,1	119,9	95,7	107,2
1985	107,9	105,3	99,8	106,2	107,6	103,3	106,8	109,9	119,2	95,4	105,3

(1) Index of volume of final output divided by the index of volume of intermediate consumption.

(2) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

* EUROSTAT estimate.

TABLE A.6: Trends in net income from agricultural activity 1973-1985 ...

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% $\frac{1985}{1984}$
Germany														
...of the holder and his family	149,3	122,2	147,2	155,1	147,4	138,8	114,9	89,6	96,3	125,4	83,2	110,2	86,0	-22,0
...of all persons working in agriculture	138,2	115,4	135,9	143,3	137,9	131,4	111,5	91,6	97,3	120,9	87,1	108,7	88,3	-18,8
France														
...of the holder and his family	159,6	135,7	118,1	117,5	115,2	116,8	116,8	94,6	91,3	117,3	102,5	104,6	89,2	-14,7
...of all persons working in agriculture	142,0	125,3	112,4	112,0	110,6	112,3	113,0	96,1	93,4	114,5	103,4	104,9	92,7	-11,6
Italy														
...of the holder and his family	122,8	110,1	113,9	105,1	104,2	108,7	113,3	103,2	88,3	86,9	94,7	80,8	81,1	+0,4
...of all persons working in agriculture	97,2	93,4	99,6	96,0	98,4	102,5	106,3	101,7	94,8	95,2	100,3	92,6	93,2	+0,6
Belgium														
...of the holder and his family	126,2	98,7	104,3	126,2	99,8	106,2	92,3	97,9	110,1	116,9	128,7	120,1	115,8	-3,6
...of all persons working in agriculture	123,9	98,1	103,2	123,5	99,0	105,5	92,6	98,0	109,8	115,7	126,8	119,5	115,4	-3,4
Luxembourg														
...of the holder and his family	114,9	93,1	100,3	80,9	108,5	102,1	105,3	93,9	101,5	148,1	122,5	128,0	128,1	+0,1
...of all persons working in agriculture	114,1	93,1	100,7	82,1	108,2	102,1	105,2	94,4	101,2	145,3	120,5	125,9	126,3	+0,3
United Kingdom														
...of the holder and his family	209,5	159,1	159,3	175,5	153,6	136,6	111,3	87,2	103,3	128,0	101,6	131,2	70,8	-46,0
...of all persons working in agriculture	142,5	124,8	125,4	133,7	122,8	116,2	105,8	94,1	101,6	113,6	104,1	119,0	91,3	-23,3
Ireland														
...of the holder and his family	:	:	:	:	:	:	122,1	88,1	94,1	104,6	117,0	140,9	117,2	-16,8
...of all persons working in agriculture	:	:	:	:	:	:	118,6	90,2	95,2	103,6	114,9	136,6	115,6	-15,4
Denmark														
...of the holder and his family	1164,8	977,1	576,3	541,2	661,7	652,5	143,4	16,4	140,0	554,2	299,9	783,7	753,9	-3,8
...of all persons working in agriculture	313,5	275,6	191,2	185,5	210,7	211,9	107,0	83,6	109,7	199,6	137,5	253,9	249,6	-1,7
Community *														
...of the holder and his family	149,5	126,3	125,4	126,1	121,1	120,6	112,9	94,6	92,5	110,2	98,2	103,2	89,1	-13,7
...of all persons working in agriculture	124,9	111,5	112,8	114,0	111,8	112,5	108,1	96,3	95,5	107,9	100,7	104,2	94,7	-9,1

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

* Excl. Netherlands, Greece and, for 1973-1978, Ireland.

**TABLE A.7: Indices of gross and net value added at factor cost in agriculture
for the Community (EUR 10) from 1973 to 1985**

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	$\frac{1985}{1984}$
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	57,0	58,2	66,5	74,3	79,9	87,8	92,8	98,0	108,3	126,4	129,3	139,0	135,9	-2,2
Nominal net value added at factor cost	62,1	61,7	69,9	77,7	82,7	90,7	94,3	97,5	107,1	127,1	128,2	138,3	132,8	-4,0
Agricultural labour force (input)	118,5	115,1	111,7	109,9	106,8	105,1	102,6	100,0	97,4	94,9	93,6	91,3	89,1	-2,4
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	48,1	50,6	59,6	67,7	74,9	83,6	90,7	98,0	111,0	133,2	138,2	152,2	152,7	+0,3
Nominal per capita net value added at factor cost	52,4	53,6	62,6	70,7	77,4	86,3	91,9	97,5	110,0	134,0	136,9	151,4	149,0	-1,6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	47,0	52,7	60,6	67,1	74,1	80,8	88,9	100,2	110,8	122,0	131,5	139,0	146,1	+5,1
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	102,3	96,0	98,4	100,9	101,1	103,5	102,0	97,8	100,2	109,2	105,1	109,5	104,5	-4,6
Real per capita net value added at factor cost	111,4	101,7	103,3	105,4	104,5	106,8	103,4	97,3	99,3	109,8	104,1	108,9	101,9	-6,4

(1) "1980" = (1979+1980+1981) : 3.

Indices of gross and net value added at factor cost from 1973 to 1985

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"1980" (1) = 100

TABLE A.8

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% $\frac{1985}{1984}$
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	96,2	89,4	103,7	109,6	107,7	108,1	100,5	95,7	103,9	120,2	104,2	117,7	107,9	-8,3
Nominal net value added at factor cost	113,5	100,5	118,4	125,5	120,2	118,2	103,9	93,5	102,7	124,3	98,4	117,0	101,6	-13,2
Agricultural labour force (input)	126,4	121,1	118,1	115,2	109,4	107,1	101,8	99,8	98,5	96,2	93,7	92,2	91,2	-1,1
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	76,1	73,8	87,8	95,1	98,4	100,9	98,7	95,9	105,5	124,9	111,2	127,7	118,4	-7,3
Nominal per capita net value added at factor cost	89,8	83,0	100,3	108,9	109,9	110,4	102,1	93,7	104,3	129,2	105,0	126,9	111,4	-12,2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	72,2	77,4	82,0	85,0	88,2	91,9	95,6	100,2	104,2	108,8	112,4	114,5	116,9	+2,1
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	105,4	95,3	107,1	111,9	111,6	109,8	103,2	95,7	101,2	114,8	98,9	111,5	101,2	-9,2
Real per capita net value added at factor cost	124,4	107,2	122,3	128,1	124,6	120,1	106,8	93,5	100,1	118,8	93,4	110,8	95,3	-14,0

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

"1980" (1) = 100

TABLE A.9

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% 1985 1984
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	68,4	69,0	70,2	75,9	81,3	89,3	97,8	97,0	105,2	134,7	136,9	147,0	140,5	-4,4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	75,6	74,4	73,7	78,9	83,9	92,1	100,3	96,4	103,3	136,6	136,4	146,8	137,0	-6,7
Agricultural labour force (input)	7,3	113,5	109,7	107,4	105,2	103,5	101,8	100,0	98,2	96,4	94,5	92,5	89,7	-3,0
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	58,3	60,8	64,0	70,7	77,3	86,3	96,1	97,0	107,1	139,7	144,9	158,9	156,7	-1,4
Nominal per capita net value added at factor cost	64,5	65,6	67,2	73,5	79,8	89,0	98,5	96,4	105,2	141,7	144,3	158,7	152,7	-3,8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	48,8	54,1	61,4	67,6	73,9	80,5	88,8	99,7	111,5	125,5	137,5	147,6	156,0	+5,7
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	119,5	112,4	104,2	104,6	104,6	107,2	108,2	97,3	96,1	111,3	105,4	107,7	100,5	-6,7
Real per capita net value added at factor cost	132,2	121,3	109,4	108,7	108,0	110,6	110,9	96,7	94,3	112,9	104,9	107,5	97,8	-9,0

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

Indices of gross and net value added at factor cost from 1973 to 1985

DENMARK"1980" (1) = 100TABLE A.16

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% 1985 1984
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	60,9	64,6	61,4	67,1	80,5	92,3	87,1	97,5	115,3	145,4	136,7	172,9	171,9	-0,6
Nominal net value added at factor cost	68,1	70,1	62,9	68,8	84,4	97,0	87,0	96,7	116,3	150,9	134,8	181,5	177,9	-2,0
Agricultural labour force (input)	120,3	117,7	115,0	112,0	110,0	106,6	104,2	99,4	96,3	93,8	89,0	86,1	83,0	-3,6
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	50,6	54,9	53,4	59,9	73,2	86,6	83,6	98,1	119,7	155,0	153,6	200,8	207,0	+3,1
Nominal per capita net value added at factor cost	56,6	59,6	54,7	61,4	76,7	91,0	83,5	97,3	120,8	160,9	151,5	210,8	214,4	+1,7
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	51,1	57,7	65,0	70,8	77,6	85,2	91,7	99,2	109,2	121,5	131,3	138,9	144,3	+3,9
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	99,0	95,1	82,2	84,6	94,3	101,6	91,2	98,9	109,6	127,6	117,0	144,6	143,4	-0,8
Real per capita net value added at factor cost	110,8	103,3	84,2	86,7	98,8	106,8	91,1	98,1	110,6	132,4	115,4	151,8	148,6	-2,1

"1980" (1) = 100

TABLE A.17

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% $\frac{1985}{1984}$
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	32,4	37,7	42,3	52,1	55,5	68,9	76,6	99,5	123,9	164,1	178,6	227,2	265,1	+16,7
Nominal net value added at factor cost	33,1	38,3	42,7	52,6	55,6	69,2	76,4	99,6	124,0	165,0	178,3	227,1	264,1	+16,3
Agricultural labour force (input)	118,2	115,3	112,6	110,0	107,4	104,9	102,5	99,9	97,6	95,9	94,5	92,3	90,5	-1,9
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	27,4	32,7	37,6	47,4	51,7	65,7	74,7	99,6	126,9	171,1	189,0	246,2	293,0	+19,0
Nominal per capita net value added at factor cost	28,0	33,2	37,9	47,8	51,8	66,0	74,5	99,7	127,0	172,1	188,7	246,0	291,8	+18,6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	35,2	42,6	47,9	55,2	62,3	70,4	83,6	98,3	118,0	147,2	176,5	211,6	252,4	+19,3
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	77,8	76,8	78,5	85,9	83,0	93,3	89,4	101,3	107,5	116,2	107,1	116,4	116,1	-0,3
Real per capita net value added at factor cost	79,5	77,9	79,1	86,6	83,1	93,8	89,1	101,4	107,6	116,9	106,9	116,3	115,6	-0,6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3.

